

EFFECT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF JOWHAR, SOMALIA

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Abstract: Somalia faces a number of major obstacles to development: civil conflict, the lack of a fully functioning central government, and natural calamities such as drought and floods. In addition, the ongoing armed struggle has often prevented much-needed humanitarian assistance from reaching the population. Poverty has inevitably increased since the early 1990s and the collapse of the government and onset of civil war. About 43 per cent of the population lives in extreme poverty, or on less than US\$1 per day. For several decades, development agencies have placed great emphasis on urban development as a tool for Economic Development. But they have neglected rural development as a means to improve economic growth and mitigate poverty. Part of the reason for the lack of attention to rural development within development initiatives lies in the shortage of empirical evidence that it affects economic growth and Economic Development, There is limited emphasis on and support for rural development in Somalia and part of the reason for the exclusion of rural development from development initiatives lies in the shortage of empirical evidence to show the impact of rural development on economic development in Somalia. It was on this background that the study focused on providing empirical evidence on the effect of rural development on economic development in Somalia. The study was guided by four specific objectives; finding the effect of rural agricultural development on Economic Development in Jowhar Somalia, finding out the effect of rural Health Care facilities development on Economic Development in Jowhar Somalia, finding the effect of rural telecommunication development on Economic Development in Jowhar Somalia, finding the effect of rural education Development on Economic Development in Jowhar Somalia. The study was guided by the Endogenous rural development theory which is understood as the hypothesis that improvements in the socio-economic well-being of disadvantaged areas can best be brought about by recognizing and animating the collective resources of the territory itself. The study was conducted using a survey design; a survey is used to obtain information from groups of people. For this study, the survey design was preferred because surveys are relatively less costly. The study was conducted in Jowhar, Somalia, the country's largest agricultural area. It selected a sample of 384 respondents from the different segments of the larger population in Jowhar. The study investigated the effect of agricultural development on economic development and the regression analysis showed that there is a significant relationship between economic development and agricultural development. From this analysis it was concluded that agricultural development has a significant impact on economic development. Findings indicated that that there is a significant relation relationship between economic development and health care facilities development. Basing on the findings the study recommended connecting education and training with agricultural sector. Strengthen rural health-care facilities and capacities, train and increase the number of health and nutrition professionals and sustain and expand access to primary health-care systems. Invest in essential infrastructure and services for rural communities: Increase public and private investments in infrastructure in rural areas, including roads, and transport systems.

Keywords: Agricultural Development, Health care facilities, Telecommunication & Education.

1. INTRODUCTION

Research Objectives:

General Objectives:

To find out the effect of rural development on economic development in Somalia

Specific Objectives

1. To find out the effect of rural agricultural development on economic development in Jowhar Somalia
2. To find out the effect of rural health care facilities development on economic Development in Jowhar Somalia
3. To find out the effect of rural telecommunication development on economic Development in Jowhar Somalia
4. To find out the effect of rural education development on economic development in Jowhar Somalia

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Dual Sector or Lewis Model:

This is also known as the dual-sector model in developmental economics. It is commonly known as the Lewis model after its inventor Sir William Arthur Lewis, winner of the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economics in 1979. It explains the growth of a developing economy in terms of a labour transition between two sectors, the capitalist sector and the subsistence sector. (Nafziger, 2016). The "Dual Sector Model" is a theory of development in which surplus labor from traditional agricultural sector is transferred to the modern industrial sector whose growth over time absorbs the surplus labor, promotes industrialization and stimulates sustained development (Nafziger, 2016). In the model, the subsistence agricultural sector is typically characterized by low wages, an abundance of labour, and low productivity through a labour intensive production process.

Endogenous Rural development Theory:

The notion of endogenous development, as suggested by Bassand (2016), has been put forward in opposition to traditional understanding, or in other words the 'modernist' notion of development (Bassand, 2016). Endogenous development is understood as the hypothesis that improvements in the socio-economic well-being of disadvantaged areas can best be brought about by recognizing and animating the collective resources of the territory itself (Ray, 2015). According to Bassand (2016) "the new meaning of development, that is, qualitative and structural indicators, and not just quantitative and monetary measures, are used as criteria...[and] cultural, social, political, and ecological values as well as social costs and long term effects are combined" for endogenous development (Bassand, 2016).

Agro- industrial (rural) Districts Theory:

The rural district literature applies the old concept of industrial districts in the rural development arena. This literature, furthering the endogenous approach, offers a more complex understanding of the connection between local and extra-local factors of development. Authors, through examples of economically successful rural districts, attempt to account for the success of industrial districts in endogenous development.

They consider long standing socio-economic networks, originating from the agricultural past, as a crucial factor for success. "Collective action enables small entrepreneurs to mobilize social relations to improve their economic performance and create new opportunities for growth. Successful cases of rural development demonstrate that collective action produces a local framework in which a constructed environment, institutions, symbols, and routines facilitate the activities of small firms by giving them access to resources that could not be accessed by individual action alone" (Brunori, 2014).

3. REVIEW OF LITERATURE VARIABLES

Agricultural Development:

The importance of agriculture in poverty reduction derives from two basic circumstances: (a) the incidence of poverty is disproportionately high in developing countries, which still rely heavily on agriculture for output and employment; and

(b) as the poorest households also have few assets and no skills, they typically rely more on agriculture and generally face many obstacles in connecting with the non-agricultural economy for income and employment. Social and economic exclusion further reduce alternative opportunities that may be open to certain groups, including women, youth, ethnic minorities and Indigenous people. Thus, by providing a greater share in employment of the poor and the unskilled workforce, agriculture plays a crucial role in making economic growth more and reducing poverty (Halwart, 2014).

Health care Development:

Health is a key determinant of economic growth and development, while ill health is both a cause and effect of poverty. Aside from the serious consequences for social welfare, ill health deprives developing countries of human resources and the high cost of ill health reduces economic growth and limits the resources governments have available for investment in public health. As a result, improving health in developing countries is essential in order to reduce poverty, providing more care options in underserved areas is to increase the number of Health Centers Community Health Centers have been proved to be a successful way to provide care to the underserved (Wolf, 2014).

Telecommunication Development:

Communication is the core activity of human association in general and progress as well as development in particular. No human life can exist in isolation. A man can survive only in society and the survival in society is possible with communication. Therefore, communication is identified as the oldest continued activity of human being since birth and goes on and on till death. More precisely, communication is the basic need of human beings and web of society which makes the survival, growth, progress and development of man possible and holds the society intact and progressive (Gruber & Koutroumpis, 2015).

Communication is a vital part of personal life in the society. It is equally important in business, education, civilization, administration and other situations where people encounter with each other to satisfy their needs and wishes. Communication maintains and animates the life. It leads people from instinct to inspiration, through process and system of enquiry, command and control. It creates a common pool of ideas, strengthens the feeling of togetherness through the exchange of messages and translates through into action (Muto, 2016).

Education Development:

Poverty is a stumbling block in the way of achieving economic development. Cognizant of the essence of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and 'Education for All' program, education was promulgated as the primary weapon against poverty prevalence. Hence it is important to seek out the effect of different levels of education upon poverty in Somalia. It is found that experience and educational achievement is negatively related with the poverty incidence. Also as the level of education increases, the chances of a person being non-poor increase (Malik, 2014).

4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design:

This involves the overall strategy that the research choose to integrate the different components of the study in a coherent and logical way, thereby, ensuring the study effectively address the research problem; it constitutes the blueprint for the collection, measurement, and analysis of data. The study used a descriptive design; this type of research described what exists and helped to uncover new facts and meaning. The purpose of descriptive research was to observe, describe and document aspects of a situation as it naturally occurred. This involved the collection of data that provided an account or description of individuals, groups or situations (R.Kothari, 2014).

Target Population:

The target population contains members of a group that a researcher will study. This study was conducted in Jowhar, Somalia, the country's largest agricultural area. This area provided a good sample for assessing the effect of rural development on Economic Development in Somalia because it is one of the model areas for rural development with increased government and nongovernmental organization activities. The target population of this study included members from the agricultural department of government, farmers, health department of government, telecommunication companies, education department of government and civil society.

Sample Size and Sampling Technique:

The study selected a sample of 384 respondents from the different segments of the larger population in Jowhar to determine the effect of rural development on economic development of Somalia. The data collected was tabulated and analyzed. A sample size of 384 persons was obtained using Cochran equation and is deemed ideal for this kind of study.

$$\text{Sample size} = \frac{Z^2 PQ}{e^2} = \frac{(1.96)^2(0.5)(0.5)}{(0.05)^2} = 384$$

This is valid where, Z^2 is the abscissa of the normal curve that cuts off an area α at the tails ($1 - \alpha$ equals the desired confidence level, e.g., 95%), e is the desired level of precision, p is the estimated proportion of an attribute that is present in the population, and q is $1-p$. P will be 0.5, so $q = 1 - p = 0.5$. Using $e = 0.05$)

Data Analysis and Presentation:

The collected data was first checked for errors in the entries, outlying values and any unexpected values. The researcher used descriptive analysis, percentages and frequencies to analyze the results of questionnaire using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS version 22). SPSS is a computer program used for survey authoring, data mining and statistical analysis. The researcher preferred to use this program as it was convenient and simple tool which was available for the researcher. The study used mean and standard deviation analysis for descriptive statistics while correlation and regression analysis were used for inferential statistics.

Regression Model;

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \epsilon$$

5. RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Descriptive Analysis:

Descriptive statistics are used to describe the basic features of the data in a study. They provide simple summaries about the sample and the measures.

Agricultural Development:

The study assessed the effect of agricultural development on economic development and made the following findings; the study found out that respondents agreed that agricultural development promotes food security. This is shown by mean response of 3.92 in table 4.7. Agriculture is a cross-cutting issue that has the power to create economic growth, reduce the effects of climate change, increase food security and nutrition, empower women, and protect and renew the environment. Rural agriculture development can help to reduce the impact of rapid urbanization like shortage of labour. In order to meet the many challenges of population growth, we must strive to produce more food with fewer resources while developing rural economies. This can be achieved through investment and innovation in agriculture.

Health Care facilities development:

The study findings showed that many of the respondents agreed that rural health care facilities improve productivity of rural populations shown by a mean response value of 3.97 in table 4.8. In Somalia the majority of the population lives in rural areas, the resources are concentrated in the cities. Rural people face the challenge of shortages of doctors and other health professionals and many rural people are caught in poverty, ill health and low productivity. With the concentration of poverty, low health status and high burden of disease in rural areas, the provision of health care facilities improve on health and productivity of rural people.

The findings of the study showed that respondents agreed that strengthening rural health-care facilities and capacities is important for rural development. This is shown by mean of 3.75 in table 4.8. Sustainable rural development is important for the economic, social and environmental viability of Somalia. It is essential for poverty eradication since poverty is high in rural areas. Strengthen rural health-care facilities and capacities are important for effective disease prevention and treatment. This can be done by training and increasing the number of health and nutrition professionals and expanding access to primary health-care systems.

Telecommunications Development:

The study investigated the effect of rural telecommunications development on economic development and made the following findings. The study found out that respondents agreed that rural Internet ensures availability of information to rural populations. This is shown by mean response of 4.07 in table 4.9. Information is critical to the social and economic activities that are important for the development of rural communities. Rural telecommunications, as a means of sharing information, is not simply a connection between people, but a link in the chain of the development process itself. Internet connectivity enables rural people to share important information about the prices of their produce and helps in sharing information on markets for their produce.

The survey also found out that respondents agreed that rural Internet development enables rural stakeholders and farmers to communicate to decision makers. This is represented by a mean response value of 3.93 in table 4.9. Large number of benefits awaits rural communities and agricultural organizations when communication improves between the non-governmental organizations, government services, private sector entities and educational institutes that support rural and agricultural development. By sharing information about their activities in the fields of agriculture, rural development, forestry, fisheries, health, nutrition, and education, these agencies can better serve rural people and farmers.

Education development:

The study examined the effect of rural education development on economic development in Jowhar Somalia and made the following findings; the study found out that respondents agreed that rural education development promotes creativity and innovation among rural population. This is shown by mean response of 4.00 in table 4.10. Rural education is one of the important factors in economic development. Education and training are crucial to economic and social change. Rural education supports creativity and innovation and enables full economic and social participation. It enables rural people to acquire skills that are used to improve on their economic activities.

The survey discovered that the study respondents agreed that increased access to rural education facilitates adoption of rural development policies of development agencies by rural population. This is indicated by mean response of 3.88 in table 4.10. Increased access to quality education among the rural poor is important to ending poverty, food insecurity and promoting sustainable development across the country. Rural education enables flexibility and Lifelong learning among people which helps in adoption of development policies by government and development agencies.

Correlation analysis:

Correlation analysis was used to test the Gauss Markov assumption that for the regression parameters (β_1 , β_2 , β_3 and β_4) to be good estimators, there should be no significant relationship between the independent variables. The correlation analysis indicated that there is a perfect relationship between the independent variables. This fulfills Gauss Markov assumption and therefore indicates that the estimates of the predictors (B and Beta) in the regression analysis are good estimators and the independent variables can be used to predict the values of the dependent variable.

Table 5.1: Correlation Analysis

		Rural Agricultural development	Rural Health care facilities Development	Rural Telecommunications development	Rural Education development	Economic development
Rural Agricultural Development	Pearson Correlation	1	.035**	.040	.025**	.646
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.092	.537	.074	.000
	N	380	380	380	380	380
Rural Health care facilities Development	Pearson Correlation	.035**	1	.091	.118	.527
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.092		.155	.066	.001
	N	380	380	380	380	380
Rural Telecommunications development	Pearson Correlation	.040	.091	1	.010	.633
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.537	.155		.872	.011
	N	380	380	380	380	380
Rural Education development	Pearson Correlation	.025**	.118	.010	1	.437
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.074	.066	.872		.000

	N	380	380	380	380	380
Economic development	Pearson Correlation	.646	.527	.633	.437	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.001	.011	.000	

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Regression Analysis:

Regression analysis was used to determine the relationship between the dependent and independent variables. It was used to determine whether the relationship between independent variables and dependent variables was significant in order for the independent variables to be used in predicting the behavior of the dependent variable.

From the model summary table R squared is used to show the percentage change in the dependent variable that is explained by the independent variables. The regression analysis showed that the independent variables can explain 66 percent of the changes in the dependent variable. This is shown by R squared value of 0.661 in table 4.13.

Model Summary:

Table 5.2: Model Summary

Model	R	R Squared	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.813 ^a	.661	.657	.316

ANOVA

ANOVA was used to determine the statistical significance of the relationship existing between the dependent variable and independent variables. The model indicated that there is a significant relationship between the dependent variable and independent variables. This is shown by a 0.001 significance level which is lower than 5 percent level of significance in table 4.14.

Table 5.3: ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	73.501	4	18.375	183.75	.001 ^b
	Residual	37.686	375	.100		
	Total	111.187	379			

a. Dependent Variable: Economic development

b. Predictors: (Constant), Rural Education development , Rural Agricultural development , Rural Health care facilities Development, Rural Telecommunications development

Regression Coefficients:

The regression coefficients showed that there is a significant relationship between the dependent variable and independent variables. The regression analysis showed that there is a significant relationship between economic development and rural agricultural development as shown by a significance level of 0.035 in table 4.15 which is lower than 0.05. We therefore reject the null hypothesis which predicted that rural agricultural development has no effect on economic development.

The regression coefficients also indicated that there is a significant relationship between economic development and rural health care facilities development represented by 0.019 significance level in table 4.15 which is lower than 0.05. We therefore reject a null hypothesis which predicted that rural health care facilities development has no effect on economic development.

The regression analysis revealed that the relationship between economic development and rural telecommunication development is significant. This is confirmed by 0.014 significance level in table 4.15 which is lower than 0.05. This leads to rejection of null hypothesis which stated that rural telecommunication development has no significant effect on economic development.

The regression analysis further revealed that rural education development has a significant effect on economic development shown by 0.023 significance level in table 4.15 which is lower than 0.05. This leads to the rejection of null hypothesis which assumed that rural education development has no effect on economic development.

Table 5.4: Regression Coefficients

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	4.322	.221		19.598	.000
Rural Agricultural development	.067	.032	.125	2.117	.035
Rural Health care facilities Development	.052	.042	.074	1.233	.019
Rural Telecommunications development	.103	.042	.153	2.475	.014
Rural Education development	.015	.031	.025	.492	.023

a. Dependent Variable: Economic development

6. SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SUMMARY:

Findings from the study showed that respondents agreed that fishing development reduces unemployment as shown by mean response of 3.88 in table 4.7. The study revealed that respondents agreed that provision of efficient input markets increases productivity. This is represented by mean response of 3.81 in table 4.7. The survey findings indicated that respondents agreed that Improving access to international agricultural markets increases productivity. This is shown by mean response of 3.88 .

The study findings showed that many of the respondents agreed that rural health care facilities improve productivity of rural populations shown by a mean response value of 3.97 in table 4.8. The findings of the study showed that respondents agreed that strengthening rural health-care facilities and capacities is important for rural development. This is shown by mean of 3.75.

The study also found out that respondents agreed that Education increases the critical abilities of rural people to solve their problems and needs. This is shown by mean response value of 3.89 in table 4.10. Education promotes independent thinking and develops rural people skills to solve their problems. The study also found out that respondents agreed that Education provides trained manpower in rural areas. This is indicated by mean response of 3.75 in table 4.10. The survey findings revealed that many of the respondents agreed that Education provides employment opportunities to rural people. This is shown by a mean response of 4.07 in table 4.10.

CONCLUSIONS:

The study further investigated the effect of telecommunications development on economic development and the regression analysis revealed that the relationship between economic development and telecommunication development is significant. From the study findings it was concluded that telecommunications development has a significant effect on economic development. Internet offers a means for bridging the gaps between rural people and agricultural market. Rural Internet access site can facilitate communication between such entities as agricultural colleges, agricultural input and equipment suppliers, government extension services, rural development organizations, health care agencies, and agricultural research organizations.

The study examined the effect of education development on economic development in Jowhar Somalia and found out that education development significantly impacts on economic development. Education provides employment opportunities to rural people; it also provides trained manpower in rural areas. From the study findings, it was concluded that education facilities are relevant in economic development of rural areas.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Connecting education and training with agricultural sector. The education training should focus on agriculture because agriculture is the major economic activity in rural areas. Providing education that focus on agriculture will lead to increased productivity and incomes for rural people.

Strengthen rural health-care facilities and capacities, train and increase the number of health and nutrition professionals and sustain and expand access to primary health-care systems, including through promoting equitable and improved access to affordable and efficient health-care services, including provision of basic health-care services for the poor in rural areas.

Improve access by rural people and communities to telecommunication and internet for information, education, extension services and learning resources, knowledge and training to support sustainable economic development planning and decision-making by rural households.

Invest in essential infrastructure and services for rural communities. In that context: Increase public and private investments in infrastructure in rural areas, including roads, and transport systems, storage and market facilities, livestock facilities, irrigation systems, affordable housing, water supply and sanitation services, electrification facilities, and information and communications networks (telecommunications).

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